

The Daily Tar Heel

In its seventieth year of editorial freedom, unhampered by restrictions from either the University administration or the student body.

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The Rialto Picketing: Vendetta Or Crusade?

In a move that perhaps is becoming all too characteristic of integrationists in this area, the Youth NAACP chapter in Durham, supported by the chapter here, are planning at the time of this writing to undertake a vendetta under the guise of a crusade.

Integrationists — and we're not sure that's really what they are, since they seem to be trying to stifle orderly, peaceful and effective integration — will tonight hoist their pickets outside the Rialto Theatre in Durham.

The reason, ostensibly, is that the theatre is segregated and the NAACP quite rightfully is asking that it be integrated.

If that were the sole reason, we would support the pickets wholeheartedly; would, in fact, be willing to raise one ourselves. But because we sincerely believe the picketers are being motivated by a very poor evaluation of the situation, and because we believe the picketing will actually retard the integration process in Durham, we will cross the picket line in support of the management.

We stand unalterably in favor of the Negro in his fight for human dignity. But we oppose the current picketing of the Rialto because we believe it is not the fastest, easiest and most important, the most moral means of achieving it.

Secondly we believe the decision to picket the theater was made as much in anger and false piety as in deep moral conviction.

The complicated set of facts, as we understand them, are these:

The manager of the Rialto, Miss Maggie Dent opened the theatre several months ago on a segregated basis. The reason for opening the theater under such a policy was that she signed a contract for equipment rental which contained a Jim Crow clause. She put her signature on the contract for two reasons.

1) It was impossible to open the theatre without signing it. She might have chosen to refuse to open at all under a segregated policy, if not for the fact that she felt it better to obtain the theater while she could, and integrate as soon as possible.

2) She hopes to be able to integrate as soon as the owner of the equipment completes a court battle which involves another theatre under his ownership. Although the case to be considered has no direct legal relationship to Miss Dent's own, she has good reason to believe she will be released from the

clause after the case is settled.

The case comes to its first hearing March 8. Miss Dent has promised verbally to integrate as soon as she is released from contractual commitment.

As proof of her good faith, Miss Dent can offer her own record of integration activity involving the local theaters here. In addition, she now employs a Negro accountant at the Rialto, one of the first white-owned businesses in the state to do so.

The NAACP, nonetheless, has chosen to picket until the theater folds.

The net effect of this action, as we see it, will be to accomplish nothing more than to drive Miss Dent out of business, thus closing the theatre, not integrating it. The NAACP has chosen to picket Miss Dent's theater rather than any other in Durham (all are segregated) because hers is the weakest financially, and because her clientele, due to the nature of the fare offered tend to be integrationists. Because of this, the NAACP believes the pickets will be effective against Miss Dent when they have failed against other Durham houses.

To us, this takes the form of a vendetta rather than an honestly motivated desire to obtain equality for Negroes, which, after all, is what every integrationist supposedly seeks.

Do these pickets want equality or do they want revenge? We have to admit anybody's guess is as good as ours. But until we are convinced that the pickets are as sincere in their motives as they must be in order to gain not only rights but respect, we must support Miss Dent. In the final analysis, what we are supposed to be fighting for is integrated businesses, not closed ones. (W.K.)

Campus God

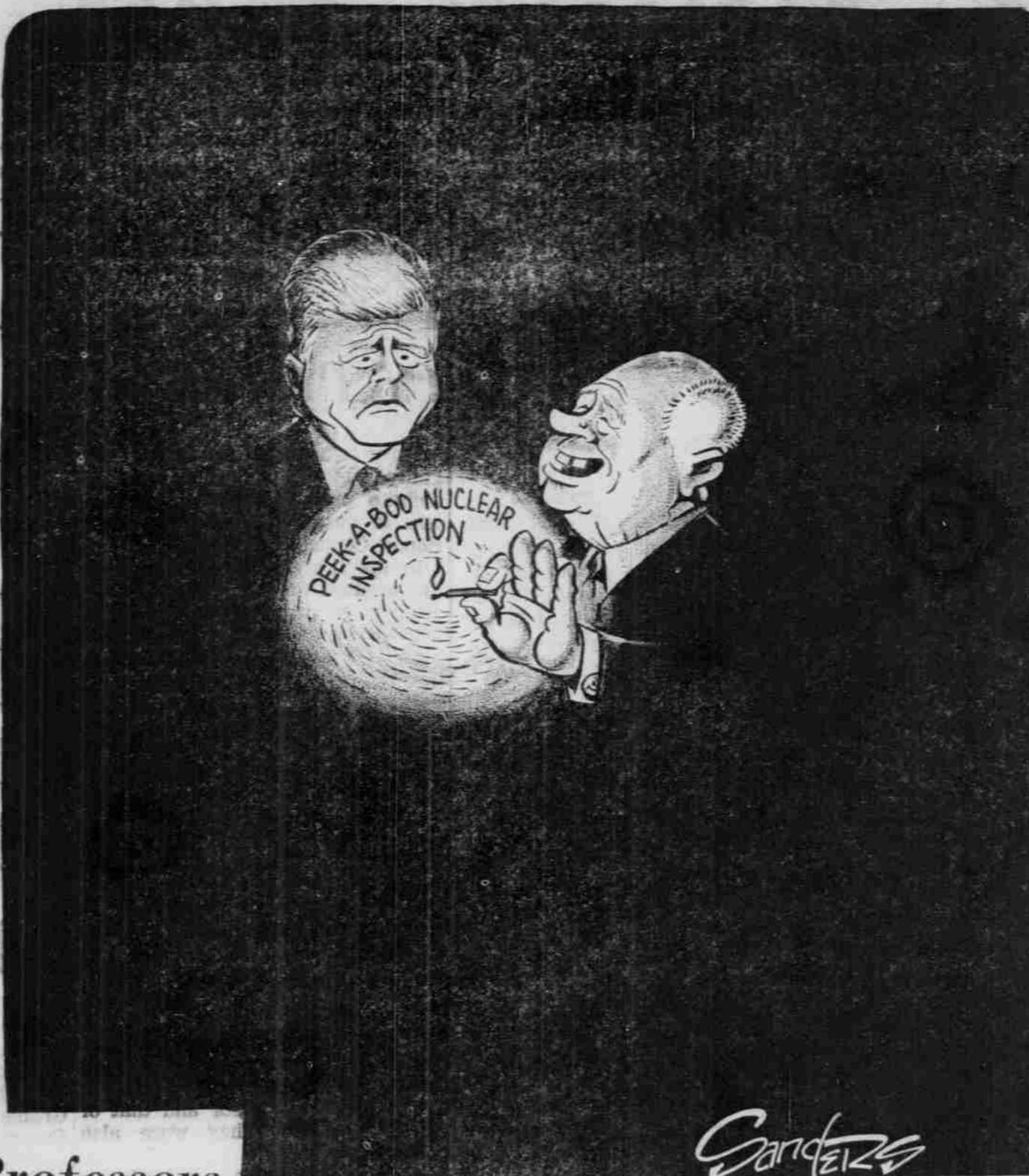
For seventy years the Tar Heel has been a part of the Chapel Hill student environment. Often it has been unpopular, nearly always controversial, occasionally irresponsible, more often constructive and well-meaning, but never has it been insignificant.

The Tar Heel at times has been under the control of the Athletic Department and the fraternity bloc — but it lived and prospered even then. In 1929, in typical rebellious action, the Tar Heel expanded operations to become a daily, while the economic and political world of America crumbled. Editors have failed out of school, been drafted or been recalled, but the Tar Heel keeps going — somehow.

Tar Heel editors include one former Senator (Dr. Frank Graham) and a gas station attendant. Part of what the Tar Heel is, (and what makes it great, in the prejudiced view of its editors), is this historical tradition and the co-existent tradition of an ornery independence. No one is safe from its barbs, from chancellors to student legislators, from coaches to magazine editors — all fair comment is fair and in fact, necessary.

The editors often assume the role of campus god — for lack of any other vaguely responsible element to fill the vacuum. But always the editors, more than anyone else, are aware of their own shortcomings and thus willing to temper their barbs with understanding, their criticism with praise where deserved, and to look at the campus and students with some pleasure, though definitely with cynicism. (JC)

"See? I'm Willing To Throw Light On The Subject."



6 Professors

Search For The Obscure & Unknown

(Editor's Note: A dozen research professors presented findings in campus laboratories at the N. C. Press Institute at Chapel Hill in January.)

Each delivered his research report in two minutes!

(The program was presented by Pete Ivey, director of the University News Bureau. He explained that the 12 faculty members were a few of the hundreds of faculty members engaged in \$9,000,000 of research during the current year at Chapel Hill.)

(Complete research reports by six UNC researchers follow.)

COSMIC RAYS

By Kenan Professor of Physics
Everett D. Palmatier

We are interested in identifying the chemical composition of these little fellows in outer space, cosmic rays. They are one of the few examples that man has of something that comes far beyond the environment of the earth. Since these cosmic rays hang around in your apparatus for about a billionth of a second, you have to move rather quickly to identify their fingerprints.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has supported us with a feasibility study of this type of work for the last three or four years and we have run into the usual problems that people in this field have encountered.

You have to use apparatus weighing under 10 pounds. It has to fill a volume of about this size. It has to operate on power about one-fiftieth of what one of those light bulbs takes; you have to be able to drop it from six feet, and it still goes on working. These are usual problems; we have a rather unusual one in the center of our apparatus. We have a little device. It has gas and very high pressure. It is very explosive. You have to have a window in the chamber and to be able to see in through this window at this very high pressure, to see what is going on.

PERSONALITY AND GENIUS

By Prof. Harold G. McCurdy,
Dept. of Psychology

First let me say that my research is not representative of my department; my colleagues are more scientific. I try to deal with what science is said not to be about: Individuals, considered as unique personal worlds.

I approach this topic by means at everyone's disposal — self-observation of others, biography and literature, with occasional resort to elementary statistics and simple experiments. I made a special issue of the importance of something quite intangible, namely the self. This I regard as the indispensable center of every personal world.

I like to probe the fundamental properties of these worlds, which seem to me fully as complex and extensive and charged with power as anything studied by physics or chemistry; but more mysterious, and not reducible to the terms of physics and chemistry. I oscillate between general theory and particular individuals. I have done a book

on Shakespeare, as an astronomer might do on a distant galaxy.

I have done a comparative study of geniuses; the resulting newspaper publicity brought me a pile of manuscript material produced by a child literary genius, which I am working on. I have been studying certain religious mystics canonized by the Roman Catholic church. In these and other studies I have been concerned with the nature of human excellence.

As I said, my colleagues are more scientific than I, and more practical. Let me illustrate their work by one sample. A team of them is now engaged in studying the development of the academic skills and motivations of North Carolina school children, Negro and white, and the effect of special educational devices, such as teaching machines, on their intellectual abilities. This is an ambitious, long-term, co-operative project, utilizing the latest psychometric, clinical and experimental techniques.

TAR HEEL HEALTH HAZARDS

By Dr. John Cassell,
School of Public Health

One of the major research interests has focused on the problem of culture change and the health consequences, of course, of culture change. In particular we are interested in that volume of culture change that occurs consequent on rapid industrialization and urbanization, and North Carolina, of course, is a most useful place for such a study, being a state undergoing rapid industrialization.

It is an accumulating body of evidence that suggests that the patterns of disease change very dramatically under the impact of urbanization. The diseases that throughout all antiquity have been the major killers and cripples of mankind seem to disappear and diminish. Tuberculosis would be a good example. The reasons for this diminution are somewhat obscure but are not necessarily related to the activities of medical science.

These, in turn, are being replaced by some of the others that you might call modern epidemics: Heart disease, cancer, certain forms of cancer, arthritis, diabetes, perhaps the mental disorders.

The objective of many of our studies is to try and document the phenomenon in North Carolina, as well as other states.

The aim is to try and find some of the reasons for this which are becoming more apparent, with the hope that utilitive intervention can allow industrialization and urbanization to take place without harmful consequences for health.

MOSQUITOES

By Kenan Professor of
Botany John N. Couch

For many years I have been interested in fungal-insect relationships. During World War II I received from Georgia some larvae of the malarial mosquito which contained hundreds of brown, oval bodies.

What were these bodies? They had already been seen by the leading authorities on worm eggs and fungal

spores but an answer as to their nature was not forthcoming. Meanwhile, I received living larvae and was able to induce these brown bodies to germinate. Miraculously, they germinated just like those of the well-known fungus *Alomyces* and their nature was solved. This was enough to fire the imagination! A fungus that killed mosquitoes and produced thick-walled resting spores! Could this fungus, which has been called *Coelomomyces*, be produced in quantity and the resting spores spread in the larval habitats for the biological control of harmful mosquitoes??

I asked for more parasitized larvae from Georgia and received hundreds of them. Eleven different species of the fungus were found, all new, on 11 of the common mosquitoes. The disease proved to be fatal to infected larvae. Furthermore each fungus kills only certain mosquitoes and does not harm fishes and other forms of aquatic life.

Here was a fungus, which, if grown in large quantities in artificial culture or in mosquito larvae, could be ideal for biological control of mosquitoes. Our experiment in infecting mosquito larvae reared in the laboratory have, so far, not been successful but others in Africa and the Tokelaw Islands have been.

Success depends, I believe, on the introduction of a highly virulent species of *Coelomomyces* to which our native mosquitoes have not developed an immunity. Such species are found in Malaya and India. During the past 15 months I have been receiving many parasitized larvae from India by air, but so far the fungus has not come through alive. This problem will be solved. And do not be surprised if, when you visit our new botany building, you see part of one of our new greenhouses being used for rearing mosquitoes.

POLYPHONIC HYMNS

By Keran Prof. of Music
Glen Haydon

In the past few decades great strides have been made in the study of the music of the Renaissance, the period in the history of music when the fundamental principles that have governed the composition of music for more than three centuries were worked out in theory and practice.

The important style genres such as the Mass, motet, chanson and madrigal have been extensively investigated. But the polyphonic hymn has hitherto not been subjected to a comprehensive study. This fact was first brought forcibly to my attention in the spring of 1951 when, in the course of doing some work in the archives of St. John, Lateran, in Rome, I came across a manuscript containing a complete set of hymns for the church year by Costanzo Festa, a well-known Roman composer who was an immediate predecessor of the illustrious Giovanni Palestrina.

The edition of the Festa hymns has been followed by the preparation of a similar set of hymns by the Florentine composer, Francesco Corteccia, which is now in the

Jeff Jones

Room Needed For Athletics

Athletic facilities at the University of North Carolina are not only inadequate, they are disproportionately inadequate.

Not to create any misunderstanding, this university is better off than most in North Carolina. But that isn't really saying much since UNC is also the largest.

Woolen Gymnasium, for example, is slightly larger than the gym at Davidson College, a small liberal arts school near Charlotte. But with less than 1,000 students, Davidson's enrollment is only one-ninth as large as Carolina's. And they complain about it being crowded.

This school's space problem is most acute now with intramural basketball going strong, though it's no great shakes at any other time. A quick look around Woolen Gym on any afternoon, to see students leaning against the walls or standing outside the court lines waiting to break into a basketball game, tells the story. There's just not enough room.

And what's the administration's solution? A good guess is intramurals. But unfortunately that plan has a few shortcomings which even make the situation worse.

Since before Christmas the courts have been dominated every afternoon by the contestants. And although we're told that dormitories are being represented, the array of Greek letters suggests they aren't.

But no one denies the importance of intramural athletics. For many it's a valuable and integral part of

their activities here. For those few from each dorm or fraternity who make the team, that is. For all too many, intramurals mean: "Sorry. This court's reserved. You'll have to play somewhere else."

We'd like to ask — Where else? The Tin Can is also being used.

Of course, the best answer would be an addition to Woolen Gym, or better yet, a coliseum. But since that seems to be asking too much, why not keep the present facilities open at night for intramurals, and leave them free for general student use during the afternoons. It would cost the administration the same amount to hire officials at either time, and would certainly help the situation.

A View From The Hill

Armistead Maupin, Jr.

Last week in Harlem the Reverend Adam Clayton Powell preached on "The Joy of Living."

The topic, we must admit, was well chosen.

The pastor has just returned from a three-week jaunt to Puerto Rico where he had built a \$45,000 home. During his absence, Powell's fellow solon Senator John Williams of Delaware made several remarks about the activities of the Negro Congressman that were enlightening, to say the least.

Senator Williams made specific reference to Congressman Powell's junket to Europe last summer — at the taxpayers' expense — when Powell and two women staff members went abroad "to study the European Common Market." The "study", which included a grand tour of Parisian resorts and nightclubs, came to an abrupt end when Mrs. Powell (Oh yes, there is a Mrs. Powell) got news of the project. Incidentally, the Congressman's wife, who rarely leaves her home in Puerto Rico, is on the government payroll. She draws \$12,000 a year for no apparent reason, other than the fact that she is married to the Congressman.

There's another little thing about Reverend Powell. It seems he doesn't like to pay income taxes — \$41,015 worth, to be specific — a debt which has accumulated over the past seven years. And, oddly enough, the Treasury Department has shown no indication that it is even trying to collect the money.

As a matter of fact, the federal government (through the Housing and Home Finance Agency) has gone so far as to award Powell and four associates an \$11 million loan for apartment projects in Washington, New York, and Newark. The loan, we are told, will go towards the purchasing of property valued at \$8.5 million and to make "certain improvements" not exactly specified.

In addition, Powell's firm has been granted a quarter-of-a-million dollar loan for some sort of venture designed to improve the morals of the youth of Harlem. When Senator Williams commented that Powell knew more about "adult delinquency" than juvenile delinquency, Bobby Kennedy felt called upon to make a judgment, which he does quite often these days. "Those connected with the project," said the Attorney General, "are substantial citizens and are approaching the problem in a dedicated manner."

Of course, and the fact that Powell is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee makes him even more substantial. This committee, it should be noted, is the one which will handle some of the key pieces of New Frontier legislation — including the so-called federal aid to education. In the light of this fact, it is not difficult to understand why the administration has tried to diligently sweep the pastor's little extravagances under the rug.

Reflections

News item: Whiskey sales in Orange County's four ABC outlets were down \$102,254.10 for the six months preceding December 31, according to the semi-annual report of the auditor presented this week.

The comparison is with the corresponding half year of 1961, which of course was prior to the opening of stores in adjoining Alamance and Person Counties.

Sales in the July through December period totalled \$1,049,553.20 and net profit was \$132,640.28, the latter a drop of \$5,924.63.

Statistics by stores indicated a decrease of \$33,176.60 in gross sales at the Hillsboro store, an increase of \$30,912.45 at the Chapel Hill store, a decrease of \$125,325.25 at the Carr store and an increase of \$16,335.30 at the Interstate-85 store near the Durham line.

The Daily Tar Heel

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